FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, per Month .. SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our relends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Odell and Stanchfield.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL and JOHN B. STANCH-FIELD now confront each other as the candidates for Governor nominated by the Republican and Democratic parties. Both have been successful in business. Both are of the party organizations to which they respectively belong. Both have given much of their time to politics, Mr. ODELL's prominence in that respect prior to his nomination for Governor having been much greater than Mr. STANCHFIELD'S. But ODELL. in taking his party's nomination, makes no surrender of his personal convictions. There is no shadow of political pretence or deceit about him. He is what he pretends to be, a Republican; whereas on not one of the three questions which the Democratic platform dwells upon particularly, namely, silver, imperialism and trusts, is STANCHFIELD personally a Democrat. He is false to his own words and deeds, and so to himself, in his quest of office. The more sincere politician is pretty sure to be the more trustworthy man.

There is further a radical and conclusive difference between the two candidates which points emphatically to ODELL as the man for election over STANCHFIELD and makes clear the very great importance of electing him over STANCHFIELD. ODELL stands for the well being of the country as it is now prospering, for a full measure doilar and national credit, while STANCH-FIELD is Bryanism. If the two men should exchange places, STANCHFIELD becoming the Republican nominee and ODELL the Democratic, STANCHFIELD being doubled in faults and ODELL being doubled in virtues, the election of the Republican representative would not be appreciably less imperative. The success of the Republican national ticket is of such overwhelming concern to the Empire State and to the country in whose political fortunes the State has an unequalled influence, that within the ordinary limitations of human nature the personality of the candidates is of little account.

The New York people in rousing themselves in behalf of the Republican ticket this year can do so with all the greater energy and enthusiasm because of the assurance that in Mr. ODELL as Governor they will have an Executive who will, we believe, yield to no one in the ability and faithfulness with which he will serve the State.

The Paris Exposition and French Politics.

Last spring the supporters of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet cherished the hope that, if they could avert defeat until after the close of the Exposition, they might be able to retain power for a conthey inferred that the elated Parisians would give credit for the success to the Ministers by whom the plans for a World's | York recorded his vote against it? Fair had been carried out. It is possible that the deduction might have been justifled by the event, had the premises been sound. As a matter of fact, the exhibition has been a disastrous failure from a pecuniary point of view, and as the disappointment of Parisian expectations may be imputed in large measure to official blunders, the party in power cannot count upon the sympathy of the metropolis when it has to face the assaults of its Nationalist enemies on the reassembling of the Chamber

of Deputies. Foreign countries, and especially the United States, made munificent contributions to the splendid spectacle which, as it should be unfolded on the banks of the Seine, was intended to challenge the wonder and admiration of the world. It is not they, therefore, that can be blamed for the enormous losses which, before the Exposition closes in November, will have been sustained not only by the French Republic, the city of Paris and the exhibitors, but also by the unlucky speculators who paid inordinate sums for the privilege of opening restaurants, cafés, concert halls and sideshows within the grounds of the exhibition, or who invested capital in the construction of new hotels and flathouses destined to accommodate the vast influx of foreigners which was counted upon with certainty. The fact that the expected multitude of sight-seeing strangers did not materialize is due partly to the vituperation poured by a large part of the Paris press upon Americans during our war with Spain, and upon Englishmen during the war in South Africa, but it must also be attributed in some degree to mistakes on the part of the officials, Messrs. MILLERAND and PICAED, who have been especially charged with the management of the affair. Their initial error was committed when they opened the Exposition would still be hammering on unfinished buildings as late as June. As to the socalled "annex" at Vincennes, which was allotted to electrical and mechanical exhibits, this long remained in a state of veniently, and, secondly, because separate

tickets had to be purchased for admission. Then, again, so far as the main part of destitute of outdoor and gratuitous attractions. Within the whole of the vast enclosure only two bands could be heard without the payment of an additional

and other houses of entertainment before the Exposition opened. It is said that DUVAL and CHAMPBAUX paid 800,000 francs for the positions allotted to them, while the concessions given to other restaurant keepers cost from 500,000 to 700,000 francs. That these oversanguine concessionaries cannot possibly get back their money is evident from the official returns in the matter of the sale of tickets. Out of 65,000,000 tickets issued at the opening of the fair, more than 50,000,000 had remained unused toward the end of August.

During what is known as the "season," the average attendance rarely exceeded 200,000, including 40,000 on the "free list;" only once did 400,000 persons occupy the grounds. In midsummer the average daily attendance did not surpass 110,000, including deadheads. The fall in the price of tickets sufficiently significant. Originally stamped "1 franc," they never cost more than 75 centimes; now two are sold for 40 centimes, or 8 cents apiece, while the Crédit Lyonnaise offers a hundred tickets for centimes, or about 4 cents, apiece. It is redicted that the tickets will soon drop to and even 2 cents, and that, by the time November comes, they will be given away As to the optimistic builders of colossal hotels and apartment houses, who in April demanded exorbitant rents, they are now in the depths of humility and despair, and nothing is easier at the present time than to obtain lodging and board at reasonable rates anywhere in Paris.

Now that tickets of admission are obtainable for a few cents, it is probable enough that the number of visitors will be largely increased on Sunday and Monday, which are the workmen's holidays. It is reported that 600,000 entered the gates on Monday, Sept. 10. Such sightseers, however, are of little use to the privileged restaurants and sideshows, by which preposterous prices are charged. We may assume, therefore, that, during the concluding sixty days, no material improvement can be looked for in the outcome of the Exposition from a pecuniary point of view. Should this prove to be the case, the Ministers, who would have demanded the credit for success, will have to bear the blame for failure, under which circumstances their Nationalist opponents will probably be able to make short work of them.

A Gem From the Saratoga Platform.

This sparkling passage redeems and renders memorable the New York State

Democratic platform of 1900: "We maintain that the Constitution follows the

flag over every integral part of the United States." If the makers of the Saratega platform had maintained that the Constitution follows the flag over every part and possession of the United States, they would have said something that meant something, even though their proposition was unsound.

But in declaring that the Constitution, with its requirement of uniform taxation. follows the flag over every "integral" part of the United States, they simply affirm a truth which nobody denies, and which it is unnecessary to state.

An integral part of the United States is a State of the Union. Alaska is not an integral part of the United States, although it is a territory

of the United States. Perhaps the Saratoga platform, however, is merely muddled in its language and intends to maintain that Alaska is an integral part of the United States, over which the Constitution, with its requirement of

uniform taxation, follows the flag. How, then, do the statesmen and jurisconsults at Saratoga explain the circumsiderable period. They took for granted stance that when the Alaska bill passed that the big show would be successful, the House on the 28th of last May, imposing not only from an artistic and a scientific excise duties in Alaska which are as far but also from a pecuniary viewpoint, and | from being uniform throughout the United single Democratic Congressman from New

> Mr. Carl Schurz Reaches the Climax Mr. CARL SCHURZ is a man of much ability and of many engaging qualities

of character, yet in American public life there is not another man equally conspicuous who has so persistently revealed is over five times that of 1871. throughout a long career deficiencies and have forfeited for him public respect and confidence so completely. The rapidity with which Mr. SCHURZ advanced to a prominent place in our poli-

tics, upon his emigration to this country after the unsuccessful German revolution of 1848, seemed to assure to him continuous progress in public consideration. No man, native or foreign born, ever had the way to eminent usefulness made smoother for him. Within four years of his arrival he was pushed into a conspicuous place in the first campaign of the Republican important delegates at the convention which nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by whom he was afterward appointed Minister to Spain. The next year he was commissioned by him a Brigadier-General in the Union Army and next a Major-General. His military career did not but it gave him opportunity to exhibit an ingrained discontent with any situation in which he happened to be which has become his most distinguishing mark.

He was a thorn in the side of LINCOLN whose humorous rebuke of his cantankerousness is now famous. In 1868 he was temporary in April, although they knew that workmen and supported HAYES, who rewarded him with a place in his Cabinet. In 1884 he CLEVELAND. In 1896 he was for McKinley.

These political somersets had made Mr. CARL SCHURZ a somewhat ludicrous lamentable confusion; and, even when figure before the present campaign began, merce and the accommodation of the largest order was attained, comparatively few sight- but now he has executed a feat of the kind seers could be induced to visit this section which outcaps all his past performances. of the World's Fair, first, because it was From having been a flerce opponent of too far from the Seine to be reached con- BRYAN and 16 to 1 he has turned into the ardent supporter of the 16 to 1 candidate. And what sort of plea has he put forth in justification of this latest turn-about? the Exposition was concerned, it was almost It is that the party to which he happens and financial interests have centred there now to be opposed will be able to prevent fee. The dominant idea in the minds of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That policy, the managers seemed to be the catch- Mr. Schurz declared in 1896 and still the coast, St. Louis and Kansas City is penny one that, if there were no gratui- believes, so far as in his astonishing in- looking more and more to Galveston as a tous amusements in the grounds, the stability he can be said to believe con- seaward outlet. The port has large and visitors would be compelled to patronize secutively in anything, "would cost the solid commercial backing, and plans are the sideshows. The managers may even country such a crisis as can only be brought talked of for the rehabilitation of the city have entered into a secret agreement to on by a sudden subversion of the standard before we even know the amount of damage this effect, for it is not easy to explain on of values and of the whole business credit."

BRYAN, but Mr. SCHURZ's plan is to elect BRYAN and defeat the party of the gold standard, Mr. SCHURZ arguing that the of Congress until the 4th of next March and meanwhile can be relied on to do all the irreparable damage he is pledged to

accomplish. Such is the argument for beating the party of the gold standard and electing BRYAN, which Mr. CABL SCHURZ gravely reiterates in letters to Secretary GAGE! of bedlam could it have been generated, extumbler? It caps the climax of Mr. CARL SCHURZ's illogical and whimsical political career, further separates him from the common sense of his adopted country, and practically will bring his political November A man of his build of mind and his moral cast is only damaging to a party he essays to support and helpful to a many brilliant accomplishments, Mr. CARL SCHURZ has now finally convinced sensible people that he is without title to serious consideration in politics.

An Autumn Novelty. The fall styles in the "Your name has been selected" line of goods are making

their appearance. A correspondent sends us this: BUREAU OF NATIONAL LITERATURE AND ART

"(CHARTERED.) "WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1900. -. New York City. "DEAR SIR: I am directed to Inform you that you name has been selected by this Bureau and Mr.

has been assigned to call upon you and state how, on certain conditions, you may secur the most practical of all Government compilations. "The opportunity being limited, is a valuable one which I assume you will appreciate.

'Yours respectfully, "G. N. PORTER "Chief Clerk."

The esteemed citizen whose name had been selected appreciated the opportunity and replied as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: Your letter of September 11 stating that my name has been selected by your Bureau, and that a gentleman will call upon me, has been received this morning. I trust that you will advise this ger tieman not to call as I cannot afford time to see him and I beg to state that I am opposed to the methods that you are using in endeavoring to sell your works. "In any event I am surprised after the recent expor ure of RICHARDSON'S copyrighted papers that any intelligent person should use similar methods. "Yery truly yours,

Our friend evidently thinks that the Bureau of National Literature and Art (Chartered)" is merely some upstart imitator of RICHARDSON and BARCUS'S "Committee on Distribution."

We beg leave to say, for his information and for the benefit of the public generally, that except as to the letterhead style of the concern selecting your name, and except as to the substitution of the word of the circular, it is identical with circulars Distribution" itself. The "G. N. PORTER who now signs as "Chief Clerk" of the Bureau of National Art and Literature (Chartered)" was signing this same circular only last month as "Clerk" of the Committee on Distribution."

We believe we are justified in assuming that the anti-monopolist RICHARDSON and the Protean BARCUS are still doing the

The Future of Galveston.

When all of the business and half of the residence districts of Chicago lay in ruins. in October, 1871, well-known States as is the Porto Rico tariff, not a pressed the opinion that the development of that city had been put back at least thirty years. Other persons suggested that the new city be built at South Chicago as the better site for a great metropolis Such despondency was natural while the ruins were still smoking and the suffering was intense. Energy was stunned by the calamity. But Chicago soon recovered from the shock and to-day its population

The Chicago fire is not comparable with perversities, moral and intellectual, which the Galveston disaster in loss of life, for only about one hundred persons were killed. The calamity at Galveston is not comparable with the Chicago fire in loss of property, for \$200,000,000 of buildings, machinery and goods were destroyed.

It is not strange that now, almost before food has begun to reach the hungry, we should hear the most doleful predictions as to the future of Galveston. But these forebodings are not justified by experience nor by the present situation. The economic causes still exist that made Galveston the second cotton port in the Union, and party. In 1860 he was one of the most doubled her export business between 1802 and 1899 so that last year she was the fourth export port in the country, being surpassed only by New York, Poston and Baltimore For the best of reasons, Galveston will rise again and grow in population and wealth in proportion to the business expansion of the vast and rich country benecessary.

The future of Sabine Pass remains to be determined. The Government has spent large sums in improving the entrance to its land-locked lake and its business in lumber shipping is now important. But it is at the extreme eastern corner of Texas and chairman of the Republican National Con- geographical facts proclaim that Galveston vention which nominated GRANT. Four must continue to be the great port of Texas. years later he was presiding over the boiting | The Brazos Valley, the largest river basin Republican convention which nominated in the State and growing the best and most GREELEY, but when, in 1876, TILDEN was abundant crops of cotton, is directly tribunominated, though apparently he was tary to it. The port is centrally situated committed to him, he turned about again on the coast of the best watered, most fertile and most populous part of Texas. It is nearly 300 miles west of the Mississippi again reversed himself by coming out for and is the only port between New Orleans and the Rio Grande, with the possible exception of Sabine Pass, that can ever be available for the needs of a great commodern vessels. All the other inlets are

very shallow and unfitted for the use of large seagoing ships. These are the geographical reasons why Galveston has developed, in recent years, more rapidly than any other port in the Union. The result is that commercial One of the transcontinental railroads is BRYAN from carrying out his pledge to feeder for Galveston's trade. Houston, overthrow the gold standard and to re- the collecting point for Galveston's comstore immediately the free coinage of merce, is the largest railroad center in our Southwest; and all the country between done. Vice-President Tween of the Southany other theory the ridiculous prices Of course, the natural and reasonable and ern Pacific says, for example, that that road obtained for sites for restaurants, cafés only sure way of preventing it is to defeat will certainly repair the damage to its

property and go on with its proposed improvements.

What science can do to protect Galvestor Republicans will still remain in control from future storms will undoubtedly be done. To be sure, the need for such protection may not arise again for centuries. in their power to prevent BRYAN's doing | The like of this storm, in point of violence and the wide stretch of its force, covering as it did a third of our entire area, was never heard of before on any part of our coasts. We have no more reason to believe that Galveston will have another such visitation than that St. Louis will suffer Where in the history of political discussion | from another tornado. The Texas coast is is the like of it to be found? Where outside | no more liable to devastation from cyclones than our South Atlantic seaboard. We cept in the mind of this inveterate political know what havoc great ocean storms sometimes play with the sand reefs that so extensively line our coasts. Coney Island is an illustration of this fact. Not a few of these sand barriers have been washed out of sight and passageways through activity to a close after the 6th of next | many others have been channelled by the waves. But the sand reefs along the Texas coast are noted for their continuity, and one of them, Padre Island, extending party he sets out to oppose. In spite of his from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, 110 miles, is believed to be the longest section of barrier beach that faces any tidal sea. This is sufficient evidence that Texas is not peculiarly liable to salt water assaults

> or invasions All the faith, skill, energy and capital that Galveston may need to put her on her feet again and keep her there will be at her command. Galveston will prove again, as Chicago and Charleston have done, that though man cannot avert such terrible calamities, yet the pluck and moral lation. fibre that are his will help him to rise superior even to these afflictions

An Inexcusable Strike.

If the plans of the officers of the United Mine Workers do not miscarry before next Monday the miners of the Wyoming anthracite region will on that day go on strike, and according to their own estimate it will prove the most serious and disastrous episode in the history of our coal industry.

The coal operators or employers of the various groups of miners affected, say that their employees have presented no grievances to them, and that if they have any to present they stand ready to receive them. Their attitude toward their men is conciliatory and friendly, and their predisposition to make concessions is unmistakable. The whole trouble lies in the fact that the demands made upon them originate with and emanate from a wholly outside organization, the United Mine Workers, which seeks to exercise jurisdiction over both the miners and the men who employ them. This the latter will not submit to, holding that they have a right to conduct their own business according to their own ideas, and that they can best adjust their differences with their employees if any such differences really

As the United Mine Workers is an organization which could have no reason for continuing to exist if there are no differences between employers and employees, and as Bureau for the word Committee in the text | it assumes to regulate at all times the relations between employers and employees previously issued by the "Committee on it will be seen at once that there is no real question of grievances, but only one of the recognization of the organization. Inasmuch as the organization is peculiarly susceptible to political influences of the worst kind, it will be at once apparent how broad the ground is for the refusal of the operators, at this particular time, especially, to yield to its dictation. In our observation there has not be-

> fore obtained so excellent a relation as at present between the coal miners and has been plenty of work, which is a as it was against Jefferson after his purchase fundamental requisite if the men are of Louisiana." to be satisfied in an industry which is governed by the scale. In the second place the prevailing wages have been good and the consequent earnings large. There has, of course, been the specific grievance of the price of powder, a grievance which is for the most part imaginary, but which the employers ought to have eliminated long ago. The price of powder was originally regulated in the interests of the miner: then it became an integral feature of the scale; and as it stands to-day it is allowed for in the scale, that is the miner is, and for a long time he has been, paid more wages than he would have been were the powder item not there. The fact that he is paying an arbitrary price for powder is something that the miner is bound to misconstrue. It avails nothing to point out to him that his wages are correspondingly increased and that there is no wrong done him; he cannot and he will not see it in the proper light. To us it seems to be a stupid regulation and its utility now wholly obsolete. It is a constant source of misunderstanding and dissatisfaction and it should be dropped. We are informed that a majority of the coal operators are in favor of so doing, and that, if they were at the present time able to deal with their men, they would drop it.

We assume that the United Mine Workers are justified in their prediction that the coming strike will be the most disastrous and ruinous in the history of the coal trade. discover valuable qualities of generalship, hind her. This reason is that the port is It will also be the most inexcusable, and an immense body of men will have to pay a fearful and unmerited penalty for their share in gratifying the selfish ambitions of one or two professional agitators.

The Prohibition triumph in Cumberland county, Maine, where a Sheriff was chosen dedicated to the Prohibition law's enforcement, is regarded by the Boston Evening Tran script not as a boost but a blow to Maine pro hibition. If the Prohibitionists really intend to enforce the law, the Maine people are be lieved to be in a temper to wipe it out alto gether. If he is a good Maine Prohibitionist the Cumberland Sheriff will resign

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "In 1896 we hit free sliver a telling blow between th eyes, and in 1900 we have but this to say: 'Hit 'en

"I am certainly as anxious to maintain the gold standard as you are."—CARL SCHURZ'S last letter to Secretary GAGE. Mr. SCHURZ deludes himself. He isn't a anxious to maintain the gold standard "as Mr GAGE is. The proof that his support of the gold

standard is false is that he is for BRYAN for

President, impossible to any real friend of

A young American resident in England, Mr BRADLEY MARTIN, Jr., discusses the question of expansion in the Nineteenth Century for September in an article well worth reading.

> From Babyhood to Boyhood. From the Chicago Times Herald. I saw a sweet young mother stand Where show had drifted o'er the land. A babe was lying on her breast. Its fragile form Against herself she fondly pressed To keep it warm.

In later years I passed once more And saw her at the cottage door; A boy was lying on her knee, Her look was grim. And, suffering Joshual how she

THE SARATOGA TICKET.

How It Stands Political Analysis.

ALBANY, Sept. 13 .- Perhaps the most curious eature of the Saratoga convention of Tuesday and Wednesday, was the fact disclosed by the only Governorship ballot, that a majority of the delegates from the two counties of New York and Kings voted for the up-State candidate and a majority of the delegates up the State voted against him. There are sixty-one counties, and outside of two, New York and Kings, 153 votes were cast for Mr. Coler and 127 votes only for Mr. Stanchfield, the nominee of the convention In the two counties of New York and Kings, 167 were against Mr. Coler, a resident of Kings, and one vote only in his favor. In other words, the up-State delegates and the New York city delegates both voted not for but against their respective representatives.

Another curious coincidence is the fact that it contains the name of no candidate who has ever been elected to a State office, but the names of those whose selection is reminiscent of past de-The feats. year 1895 was one of Democratic disaster in New York. On the ticket of that year was John B. Judson for State Comptroller, and Russell R. Stuart for State Engineer. Their names now reappear five years later, Mr. Judon running this year for State Treasurer and Mr. Stuart for Engineer. Stuart was defeated by 86,000 majority five years ago and Judson by 95,000. The Democratic ticket of 1898 was anther loser. It contained the names of Edward S. Atwater for Comptroller and of Thomas F Conway for Attorney-General. Both were defeated, but they reappear as candidates for the same offices this year. The candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State have all been members of the Legislature but in all cases as members of the minority side in the Legislatures in which they participated and without influence in chaping State legis-

The Democratic ticket is also open to the grave objection that it contains no representative of the great metropolitan district of New York and tributary counties, in which 40 per cent. of the vote of the State is cast, and in which the largest material interests are included. Despite the frequent Democratic outcry for "home rule," the largest political constituency in the United States, larger in voting strength than many of the States which Bryan carried, is entirely ignored.

Another element of weakness in the ticket nominated on Wednesday is personal rather han political. The Republican nominees (with the exception of Mr. Odell and the candidate for Comptroller) are the present incumbents of the offices for which they are running, and their administration has been so generally satisfactory that there is no pretence of individual op-

SCHURMAN ON A SHAM ISSUE. Washington or Jackson Must Have Done What

McKinley Is Doing With the Philippines. President Schurman of Cornell University, who was a member of the first Philippines Commission and who will speak at the Cooper Union Republican rally to-night, was at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. He understands as thoroughly as any man in the country

the Administration's policy toward the Philip-

pines, and he considers "imperialism" a fictitious "If Washington or Jackson or Cleveland," e said, "had been in the White House instead of McKinley, not one of them could have escaped the obligations growing out of the war with Spain, or have solved them in a manner substantially different from that adopted by the McKinley Administration. You cannot turn the Phillippine Islands over to the Filipino people because there is no Filipino people There is only a medley of four score different tribes and races who cannot understand one another's speech and who occupy different places in the scale of civilization and barbarism. The Kansas City platform advocates, first of all, establishing a stable government in the Philippines. That is exactly what the McKinley Administration has been doing, and when it accomplished the next step will be to train the Filipinos to govern themselves. Meanwhile they have all the liberty and home rule the separate communities are capable of exercising. The issue of imperialism, in my their employers. In the first place there opinion, will prove as fruitless against McKinley

BECOMING LIKE THE INDIANS.

Chicago Professor Thinks We're Tending That Way-Has Examined 5.000 Children.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.-Prof. Frederick Starr of the department of anthropology in the University of Chicago believes that American people are becoming Indians and will eventually revert to the aboriginal type. He has minutely revert to the aborignal type. He has minutely examined and measured the features of more than 5,000 children of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage, and has found in most cases lengthening of the face and broadening of the cheek bones in accordance with the characteristic features of Indian races. "All who come to America," said Prof. Starr, "must converge toward the Indian type, and as the features change the temperament will change also."

Rubenstein's Reason for Becoming Robinson. Isaac Rubenstein received permission yesterday from Judge Aspinall in the County Court in Brooklyn to change his name to Isaac Robinson. In his petition he said that a mur-der was committed some time ago by a certain Rubenstein and that he had been annoyed and pestered by persons asking him what relation he was to the murderer.

Populations of the Cities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 -The Census Bureau o-day announced the population for 1900 of the following cities: Grand Rapids, 87,565, increase of 27,287, or

45.27 per cent. Reading. Pa., 78.961, increase of 20,300, or 84.61 per cent. Cambridge, Mass., 91,886, increase of 21,858, or ingstown, Ohio, 44,885; increase 11,665. or

"If it wasn't that I've got to watch my cooking," shrilly exclaimed the red-faced woman on the east side of the backyard fence, shaking a large wooden spoon at the equally excited woman on the west side of the fence, "I'd give you a good, big piece of my mind!"
"Cooking!" contemptuously responded the other. "What have you got in your house to cook?"

"I'm making currant jelly!" screamed she of the red face.
"Are you? So am I! Run in the house and bring out a spoonful. I want to see if it jells as A minute later they were comparing notes in nost amicable manner over the same back

Anti-Annexation Spanked in 1845.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Henry Clay ran for President against James K. Polk my uncle, who was an ardent Henry Clay Whig, taught me this song, which by the way, my father who was a Democrat, spanked me for singing:

"We are a band of brothers.

We are a band of brothers, We are a band of brothers And we vote for Henry Clay. "We are opposed to Annexation.

We are opposed to Annexation. We are opposed to Annexation. And free trade, too."

James K. Polk was elected and Texas was gathered nto the United States family. In 1900 our great prophet of the new Democracy, Mr. W. J. B. has subiltuted free silver at 16 to 1 for free trade, and 1s as much "agin" expansion and annexation as the old JOHN S. NICHOLAS,

Gold Democrat.

"Holy Ghost and Us" Society. From the Boston Journal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 10.-About a week ago Miss Bell, who had been at Shiloh, the institu tion in Durham conducted by Evangelist F. W. Sanford of the Holy Ghost and Us Society, dis-appeared. A few days later she was found wandering in the woods in Green ten miles from

THE POPE ON PROTESTANTS IN ROME ee XIII.'s Letter Against the "Insidious and

Conscienceless Proselytism " of Heretics. From the Tablet.

The Pone has written a letter to Cardinal Respight, Vicar of Rome, about the proselytism carried on by certain Protestant sects (American Methodists and Baptists) and the Waldensian body. The letter opens thus: "From the very outset of our Pontificate we have had occasion to point out as one of the mos deplorable evils brought by the new order of things to this capital of the Christian world e active proselytism displayed on the part heresy and the peril to which the falth of our people was in consequence exposed. And addressing our Cardinal -Vicar on this subject (an allusion to the Pontifical Letters of June 26, 1878 and March 25, 1879), we repeatedly imparted to the faithful exhortations, counsels and warnings, putting them on their guard against the many efforts which sects of all kinds, introduced from abroad, were here making, under the shelter of the public law, n order to spread in the minds of believers

the poison of denial and error." His efforts were not unavailing but of ate years the evil has greatly increased. It is now clear to every one from the evidence of facts, that the design harored by these heretical sects, which are manifold emanation of Protestantism, is to fix the standard of religious discord and ebellion in the Peninsula, and chiefly in this Alma Urbs, in which God Himself, by an admirable disposing of events, placed the centre of that faithful and sublime unity which was the object of the prayer addressed by our the object of the prayer addressed by our Divine Saviour to His Heavenly Father Glohn. xvil., 11-21), and which the Popes Jealously guarded even at the cost of their lives, and despite the opposition of men and the viscisitudes of time." The sects "not being able to rely upon the strength of the truth, avail themselves for the extinguishing or weakening of the Catholic faith, of the unprotected tenderness of years of insufficient education, of the privations of indigence, and of the simplicity of many who are exposed to flattery, attractions and seduction.

derness of years of insufficient education, of the privations of indigence, and of the simplicity of many who are exposed to flattery, attractions and seduction.

'In the face of these facts we feel, first of all, the need of publicly declaring, as we have done on other occasions, how painful is the condition of the Head of the Catholic Church (who is) constrained to behold the free and progressive advance of heresy in this Holy City, whence should be spread throughout the whole world the light of truth and of example, and which should be the honored seat of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. As though the torrent of unwholesome teaching and depravity, which daily and with impunity comes from books, professors' chairs, theatres and journals, were not enough, to all these causes of perversion there has been added the insidious activity of heretical men, who, in conflict among themselves find accord only in traducing the supreme pontifical authority, the Catholic clergy, and the dogmas of our holy religion, the meaning of which, and still more the august beauty, they are unable to understand.

'On this account the faithful, who from all parts, even the most remote, come on pilgrimage to Rome in order to find here comfort for their piety and their faith, are deeply affected at seeing this soil, which has been batthed with the blood of the martyrs, invaded by sects of every kind, intent only upon rooting up from the soul of the people that religion which, none the less, has been declared the religion of the State, and which forms the principal object of their love and veneration. You will easily understand, my Lord Cardinal, how painful this state of things is to our heart, and how lively is our desire to see appropriate remedies applied, and such as may be able, if not to altogether remove the evil, to at least lessen its gravity and bitterness. And it is for this reason that we received great consolation from an excellent work, to which we ourselves gave the inspiration and impulse, which is called that of the Preservati

and still more from the good results which it has begun to give, owing to the untiring care of those who direct it or who belong to it."

After warmly recommending this association his Holiness continues: "Let all endeavor to, strengthen the character of the Catholic people, by inspiring noble and holy resolutions, and at the same time by warning the incautious that under the harmless guise of colleges for youths, seminaries for girls, schools of foreign languages, a higher education, assistance to needy families, there is hidden the wicked design of Instinuating in minds and hearts condemned heretical principles. Let the faithful be convinced of the truth, that nothing can be greater or more precious than the treasure of that faith for which their fathers fearlessly faced not only want and misery, but frequently violent persecutions and death itself. And this feeling of strength cannot but be natural and deep-rooted in the souls of this our population, which knows well that the Catholic Church not only possesses divine characteristics, which distinguish it as the only true one, and the only one which has received the promises of immortal life, but that it has also at all times conferred inestimable benefits upon Rome. Italy and the world, overcoming barbarism by the justice of its laws, and the civilization of its manners, spreading, as St. Lee the Great well says (Serm, I. in Natale SS. Petri et Pauli), the sway of Christian peace far beyond the limits explored by the Roman eagles; saving letters, libraries, culture and monuments; inspiring every order of science and art; giving help to the weak, the poor, and the downtrodden, by generous affection and the magnanimity of sacrifice and heroism."

His Holiness ends with the hope that not a single Roman may be seduced by this insidious and conscienceless proselytism. For its carrying on, as the missionary reports published by the various centres show, British and American gold is almost entirely to be thanked. Though the Waldensian organization may not have been has begun to give, owing to the untiring care of those who direct it or who belong to it. his letter, it is not the least active, and it also depends very largely upon English support

The Old Days the Antis Sigh For.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About this ime our friends, the antis, are longing for the return of the good old days when our countrymer who chanced to incur the displeasure of some petty official of, for example, a South or Central, American State, were wont to throw themselves for protection on the British Consul and claim to be British subjects. In those times, and they were not so long ago. American citizenshir counted for nothing with the momentary head of one of those kaleidoscopic governments. An American could be insulted or maltreated to any extent and his only hope of protection lay in the condescension of a British official on whom he had no claim except community of

language.
But when such an official took up a matter of were usually prompt to do, the incotence of the Stars and Stripes was effectually replaced by the ormipotence of the Cross of St. George; and the sufferer was enabled to lift up his head again, albeit under the guise of an assumed

Youngstown, Ohio, 44,855; increase 11,005. It per cent.

New Bedford, Mass., 62,442; increase 21,708, or 53.30 per cent.

East St. Louis, Ill., 29,655; increase 14,486, or 95.50 per cent.

Thicker Than Water.

From the Chicayo Tribune.

"If it wasn't that I've got to watch my cooking," shrilly exclaimed the red-faced woman on increase of the backyard fence, shaking a special per cent.

A. H. SMITE. A. H. SMITH. ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I have

read Carl Schura's letter to Secretary Gage wherein. among other things, he points out that Mr. Bryan, even if elected, will be unable to do any harm, and for the reason (?) that the Republicans can so hedge him about that he will be unable to unhedge himself. It is a most ridiculous and anomalous statement of facts "Vote for Bryan!" shouts Schurz, and then in a loud aside exclaims, "Come, Republicans, let's tie him up so that he can't injure us." As a comparison it strikes me as if a man was about to take into of the property owners and residents in the vi-his employ a thief, knowing him to be a thief, and cinity increases as they see tree after tree that pportunity, and still in view of this knowledge of his liberately ask the police department for a detail to watch the thief to keep him from stealing. And the thief would steal in spite of the watching. And Bryan, if elected, would force this prosperous nation a silver basis, and consequent bankruptcy, in spite of what the Republicans in Congress could c ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept 10.

The South and "Imperialism."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Knowing Southern Democratic sentiment I have no hesitation in predicting that almost unanimously the Demo-cratic Congressmen from the South, or the majority of the Democrats of the next House of Representatives, will be strongly for expansion. Bryan's "Imperialism." What a humbug it is! CALHOUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Next door where I reside they have large green shutters, and the other day I noticed a piece as large as a man's fist broken through one of them and a card that fitted in the space which reads: 'Please help the blind.' hat does it mean? PROSPECT PLACE, Brooklyn, Sept. 12.

FILIPINO PROCLAMATION.

To a Warning to Come in and Surrender, It Calls

on the Americans to Do the Same, WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. - Director-General Kaille of the Philippine Posts, has forwarded o Postmaster-General Smith a letter fr A R. Randlesz at Nueva Caceres, Albay, and companied by two proclamations, one by the Americans and another by the Filipinos. Mr

Randlesz says: "I hardly think that any sane man after readng the proclamation would consider the party, persons or Government issuing this Filipiproclamation would be entitled to receive the penefits to be derived from the proclamation

saved by the Peace Commission at Manila " The first proclamation is that issued by the commander of the American troops of an expedition entering Lagonov and reads as foi-

"To the Public of this District:
"The Americans have come to remain here and ander their flag will be peace and protection. The insurgents who don't surrender will lose their property and lives. Those who present themselves and deliver up their arms will be permitted to return to their respective occupations. Tagal

American Government. "The local government of the towns will continue as now constituted. Money and hemp belonging to the insurgent government mube delivered to the American Government

soldiers will be transported to their homes by the

belonging to the insurgent government must be delivered to the American Government A reward will be given to any person who informs the Government of hidden arms or property of the insurgents. The American troops pay for all they buy. If any soldier shall take any-thing without paying for the same, or shall molest the people without reason, it is ordered that the matter shall be reported to the nearest military commander.

To this proclamation the Filipinos made the following reply:

"All the Filipinos who may be spies of the Americans will be pardoned from the extreme penalty of death if they present themselves to the military, militia or civil authority within the space of ten days from this date. The outlaw Marcelo Abinsay, an Ilocano, is ev-cluded from this amnesty and without fail will be condemned to death if he is captured, and those in his company will suffer the same pen-alty.

"Any Filipino whomseever has the death to

"Any Filipino whomsoever has the right to apprehend the said Abinsay, alive or dead, including his family, and all the spies who don't present themselves within a space of ten days will be condemned to death. To the residents of Albay the said Abinsay is a real traitor who cannot be believed in any way because he is an flocano and because he is paid by our enemies.

"Do not fear any movement whatever of our enemy, because for many months they have not received any reinforcer nor ammunition nor feed, although same enemies say they will come into the tains to hunt us down. All this is a they have no more troops and wish to reto the towns to commit assassinations, beries and murders. Do not believe it to the towns to commit assassing beries and murders. Do not belied way the many worded promises of because the said Abinsay is paid by "The Americans say that if the don't return to their respective to the space of ten days they will assay of the said and they will assay of the space of the days they will assay the said the space of the said they will assay the said the don't return to their respective towns within the space of ten days they will consider us as outlaws, and we the same Filipinos give the space of twenty-four bours from the publi-cation of this proclamation if the enemies don't present themselves to the superior au-

horities of our nation.
"The said Abinsay is a source of all the abuses the Americans make: therefore, all patrictic Filipinos of our loved country where we were born have a right to apprehend the enemi-and will be rewarded by our Government."

YACHT AND STEAMBOAT BOTH WON. If You Don't Believe It Ask the Kanawha's

Owner and Capt. Sam Marton. The Sandy Rook boat Monmouth and John Duncan's steam yacht Kanawha, with Mr puncan and his family on board, admittedly started from the Atlantic Highlands for this city about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Capt Sain Marton of the Monmouth asserts that he got here first and can beat the Kanawha any time he wants to and has proved it before Mr. Duncan says that he came in ahead of the Monmouth, but that the feat was not one to be particularly jubilant over as the Kanawha has done it time and again and can do it when-ever he wants to go to the trouble and expense

of racing.
"When I ran into the Highlands last even-ing, said Capt. Martin, "I saw the Kanawha lying there. It was the first time she had been there this summer. When I left this morning there this summer. When I left this morning she came up alongside and we rail together for some time. There was no race, however, for the Monmouth is in no shape to race at the present time. But when I passed Pier I, she was behind me quite a distance. She may have been racing, but I wasn't. If she was racing and couldn't beat me when I wasn't, she'd better not tackle me when I am disposed to give her arun. The best evidence that I was not racing is the fact that I came up here on time to the minute."

Mr. Funcae cheerfully admitted that he had

Mr. Funcae cheerfully admitted that he he raced, the Karawha against the Monmou-and added that he had beaten the Sandy flor beat from a half to three-quarters of a mil-

"This morning when we were starting we saw the Monmouth pulling out, seized with a desire to give her a rachustled the Kanawha out, getting away siviengths behind the Monmouth. We suntil we got alongside and then the Morincreased her speed. It was a nip an race for some time, but off Swinbur Hoffman Islands we began to pull awafter that we just beat Sam Marton pleased. We came up past Quaranties of him, and when we put in at the Bat of him, and when we put in at the Bar was from a half to three-quarters of a; hind. As for the Monmouth not raci was due at her pier at 9:35 o'clock. She got there at 9:28."

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Voluntary Arbitration Between Builders and Their Employees in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Industrial Comnission to-day heard the testimony of W. H Sayward of Boston, Secretary of the National Association of Builders. Mr. Sayward devoted his time to a discussion of arbitration, voluntary and compulsory. He did not believe in compulsory arbitration and pointed out the difficulty of securing a State board of arbitration which would be capable of handling the various matters which would naturally come before it. He thought most of the difficulties which areas between employers and their employees were due to the reluctance of the former to enter into any negotiations with their employees.

Witness fully explained the system of artifuration between the builders and their employees in Boston. An agreement is in force there that when disagreements arise, each side shall choose five representatives and the ten shall choose five representatives and leading to still the still five the ten shall be the ten between employers and their employees were due

THE AXE TO BROADWAY TREES. Wrathful Property Owners and Hotel Men

Seeking an Injunction. With the advance of the laborers removing obstructions and making excavations for subway on Broadway (the Boulevard) the wrath further knowing that he would steal at the first given has stood for twenty years cut down. Already thirty trees between Sixtleth and Sixty-four h new man would persist in hiring him, and then de- streets have been removed, and the long rows of trees further up Broadway are threatened

with the same destruction. The proprietors of the large family hote's The proprietors of the large larmly house along the Boulevard and the owners of rust estate have organized a society known as the West Side Taxpayers' Association, with A. Keene, manager of the Marie Antalucite, as president and Walter Lawrence of the shermal Square Hotel as treasurer. Among the method of property interests, are William I. Flanagan, C. E. Miller, James Robinson, W. D. Stokes and J. A. Walker. The association will try to secure an injunction against the convenience. D Stokes and J A Waizer The assard will try to secure an injunction against the c tractors. Mr. Keene said that me expewould be spared, and if the association woucessful in its move it would demand restoration of all trees removed. The prerty owners, he said, are of the opinion that the trees could be saved by a little extra we and precaution on the part of the contractors.

From the Philadelphia Press. Miss Passay—Yes, and when he proposed I tried to pretend that I didn't eare for him as all. I tried hard not to let him read any encouragement in my face, but he did.

Miss Peppery—Ahl I suppose he could read